

the skin is greenish gray suffused with red. It is a late-maturing peach, and looks as if it would make an excellent canning peach." (Peter Bisset.)

*Bauhinia reticulata* (Caesalpinaceae), 48437-39. From Johannesburg, Transvaal. Seeds collected by Mr. J. Burt-Davy. "Kifumbe. The pods are much relished by cattle. A man in Matabeleland, S. Rhodesia, grinds them up to mix with concentrates for his pedigreed stock." (Burt-Davy.)

A spreading shrub or small tree from the roots of which is obtained a mahogany-colored pigment that is used by the Manyoro for staining wooden utensils. The stain is most effective; the liquid, applied when only slightly diluted, dries rapidly and with quite a gloss. The shrub occurs here in quantity, also in parts of Toro and Chagwe, and is sometimes used in native medicine. (Adapted from Dawe, Report of Mission through Uganda, p. 26.)

*Citrullus vulgaris* (Cucurbitaceae), 48558. **Watermelon.** From Foochow, Fukien, China. Collected by Mr. J. B. Norton, agricultural explorer. "The common, small, red-fleshed melon of this region has a very thin rind and fine quality flesh but is lacking in sugar. It should be used in disease-resistant breeding to get shipping and marketing quality for small melons. It has a very attractive appearance and the size suggests the possibility of producing a watermelon small enough to ship in crates for individual consumption." (Norton.)

*Crataegus azarolus* (Malaceae), 48516-17. From Granada, Spain. Seed purchased from Mr. Pedro Giraud. One of the most important species of *Crataegus* is *C. azarolus* with its numerous varieties and races. This is a shrub of the calcareous hills and grows only on very dry lands. If undisturbed it attains a height of 13 to 16 feet, but its branches are generally hacked off for fuel by Arab women or mutilated by heavy stones thrown by the boys to shake down the fruit. Some varieties of this species have fruit the size of a large cherry, with a very agreeable acid taste. Although they are sold on the market of the Orient, they would not be marketable in Europe or America because of the large stones; but specimens are often found which are nearly stoneless, and it is possible that this character could be fixed by selection. For fifteen years or more the writer has used this species as a stock for pears with excellent results. Top-grafted at 2 to 3 feet above the ground, it develops into a very beautiful, produc-